2018

AP CollegeBoard

AP Comparative Government and Politics

Sample Student Reponses and Scoring Notes

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2018 AP® COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section II

Time—1 hour and 40 minutes

Directions: You have 1 hour and 40 minutes to answer five short-answer concept questions, one conceptual analysis question, and two country context questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all eight questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5, 30 minutes on question 6, and 40 minutes total on questions 7 and 8. These suggested times do not reflect the weight of the questions as part of your AP exam score. In your responses, use substantive examples where appropriate.

Short-Answer Concepts: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5.

1. Identify a country in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Explain how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system. Describe the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles.

3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated.

4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive.

5. Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one alternative to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

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Question 1

3 points

One point is earned for correctly identifying a country studied in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as part of its electoral system.

Acceptable identifications include:

- Russia
- Mexico
- the UK in Scotland, Wales and the London Assembly

One point is earned for correctly explaining how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system.

Acceptable explanations include:

- Rewards seats to parties in legislatures in proportion to votes received
- Percentage of vote the party receives equals the percentage of seats for the party in the legislature

One point is earned for correctly describing the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

An acceptable description is:

- Proportional representation creates a multiparty system
- Greater voice for minority parties or more opinions or wider party spectrum
- Makes gaining a majority more difficult
- Coalition governments more likely
- Greater voice to voters to have their views represented
- Individual candidates less important and parties more important

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1A

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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Short-Answer Concepts: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5.

1. Identify a country in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Explain how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system. Describe the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

- Mexico
- to recieve a seat in legislature in PR system first the party must reach a treshold (a center percent of the vote). After that the seats are given based on the percent each party recieves of the votes. For example if a party gets 20% of the total votes they will recieve 20% of the seats in legislature
- PR systems lead to multi-party systems

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Short-Answer Concepts: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5.

1. Identify a country in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Explain how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system. Describe the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

1) A country in the AP Comparative Government exam that uses proportional representation is Russia. In a proportional representation system, seats are allocated based on the amount of votes a party recieves. For example, the party with the majority of votes will be allocated the majority of ~~the~~ legislative seats. Proportional representation results in a country usually having a multiparty system. Grassroot parties can form and more groups can be represented in a proportional representation system than a single member voting district. However, proportional representation does weed out some parties that are insufficient, as usually parties must recieve a threshold of votes to obtain at least one seat.

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1C

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section II

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Short-Answer Concepts: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5.

1. [1]Identify a country in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system.[2]Explain how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system.[3]Describe the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

1) A country that uses proportional representation is Mexico.
2) legislative seats are allocated and proportional democracy based on the population in the represented area (state, province, etc.)
3) Proportional representation impacts electoral rules and party in the way that, to get something passed, you must appeal to the biggest/most influencial groups & populations to pass what one wants to pass.

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AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES
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Question 1

Overview

The intent of this question was to assess students' understanding of the effects proportional representation upon a country's political system. The skills tested were explanatory and descriptive. Students had three specific tasks: to identify a country studied within the AP Comparative Government and Politics course that employs a proportional representation system; to explain how legislative seats are allocated under proportional representation; and to describe the impact that PR has upon a party system.

Sample Identifier: 1A
Score: 3

- The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying Mexico as a country that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Additional acceptable identifications are Russia or the Scottish Parliament in the UK.

- The response earned 1 point for explaining that "the seats are given based on the percent each party recieves [sic] of the votes. For example if a party gets 20% of the total votes they will recieve [sic] 20% of the seats in the legislature." The response clearly explains that the percentage of votes a party receives equates to the percentage of seats that the party is granted in the legislature in a proportional representation system. Another acceptable explanation is that parties are rewarded seats in the legislature in proportion to the votes they received.

- The response earned 1 point for describing that "PR systems lead to multi-party systems." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that proportional representation systems result in more parties in the legislature. Additional acceptable descriptions include making coalition government more likely and allowing for a wider spectrum of opinions in the legislature.

Sample Identifier: 1B
Score: 2

- The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying Russia as a country that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Additional acceptable identifications are Mexico or the Scottish Parliament in the UK.

- The response did not earn 1 point for explaining that "[i]n a proportional representation system, seats are allocated based on the amount of votes a party receives." This explanation largely borrows phrasing from the question and does not adequately explain that the percentage of votes a party receives equates to the percentage of seats that the party is granted in the legislature in a proportional representation system. Another acceptable explanation is that parties are rewarded seats in the legislature in proportion to the votes they received.

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- The response earned 1 point for describing that "[g]rassroot [sic] parties can form and more groups can be represented in a proportional representation system than a single member voting district." This response clearly demonstrates an understanding that proportional representation systems result in more parties in the legislature and that a wider spectrum of opinions in the legislature is more likely. An additional acceptable description is that proportional representation rules make coalition government more likely.

Sample Identifier: 1C
Score: 1

- The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying Mexico as a country that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Additional acceptable identifications are Russia or the Scottish Parliament in the UK.

- The response did not earn 1 point for explaining that "legislative seats are allocated in a proportional democracy based on the population of the represented area (state, province, etc.)," because the response describes allocating representation based on population rather than explaining how a seats are allotted under a proportional representation system. One acceptable explanation is that the percentage of votes a party receives equates to the percentage of seats that the party is granted in the legislature in a proportional representation system. Another acceptable explanation is that parties are rewarded seats in the legislature in proportion to the votes they received.

- The response did not earn 1 point for describing that "[p]roportional representation impacts electoral rules on a party in the way that, to get someting [sic] passed, you must appeal to the biggest & most influential groups & populations to pass what one wants to pass," because it addresses a law-making process, rather than impact that proportional representation has on party systems. An acceptable response describes that proportional representation systems result in more parties in the legislature. Additional acceptable descriptions include making coalition government more likely and allowing for a wider spectrum of opinions in the legislature.

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Section II

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Short-Answer Concepts: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5.

1. Identify a country in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Explain how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system. Describe the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles.

3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated.

4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive.

5. Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one alternative to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

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Question 2

3 points

One point is earned for a correct description of a way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Clothing restrictions
- Women cannot run or be selected for president, Supreme Leader, the Guardian Council, or judges
- A woman's testimony is not equal to a man's testimony
- Punishments for adultery are more punitive for women
- Women are not permitted to attend sporting events
- Restrictions on women's university majors
- Child custody and divorce laws favor men
- Travel restrictions
- Unequal inheritance laws
- Citizenship passed through the father not the mother

One point is earned for a correct description of a way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Access to education, including university
- Women can vote
- Women can drive
- Women can run for political offices
- Policy changes equalizing women's status

One point is earned for a correct explanation of how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles.

Acceptable explanations include:

- Violates the democratic principle of equality under the law.
- Violates the democratic principle of all citizens having equal civil rights and liberties.
- Limitations on women's political participation go against equal access to leadership positions.
- Underrepresentation in government prevents women's voices from being heard.

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2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way in Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines dei principles.

2A

One way the Iranian government discrimmates against women is through the [redacted] electoral system, as women are not allowed to be president. One way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally is how both are allowed to run for the Majlis [redacted]. Gender discrimmatm undermmes democratic principles by jeopardizing rule of law - in which law is applied equalty and fairly to all citizens. This in turn lessens [redacted] regime legitimacy because people don't feel represented by their government, but also endangers the democratic principles of due process, equal protectm under the law and can even hinder individual freedoms of those discrimmated against such as freedom of speech or expression, all of which factors are important in democracy.

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2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way ir Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines d principles.

2B

One way that the Iranian government discriminates against women is through Sharia law and the fact that women do not have the right to vote. Additionally, because of Sharia law, a woman is bound to a male — the male has guardianship over them. However, women can hold office in the Majles, the legislature, which is how the government treats both genders equally.

The Rule of Law is an important aspect of democracy. It states that no one is above the law and that everyone is treated equally under the law. Gender Discrimination violates Rule of Law because there is a discrimination against a gender, leading to that gender being mistreated under the law.

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2C

2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way i
Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines d
principles.

One way the Iranian gavernment discrminates against women is that they still have women obey traditional rules in the houses and not giving women the same amount of educational access as the men. The Iranian gavernment treats both men and women equally by allowing both sexes to have participation in the voting process and the election process as well. Gender discrimination undermines democratic principles by having a male dominant society where the men make all of the decisions and money while women have no real say which undermines the democracy of their gavernmental system.

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Question 2

Overview

The intent of the question was for students to assess the degree to which gender discrimination exists in Iran and its impact on democratic principles. The skills tested were descriptive and explanatory. Students had three specific tasks: to describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women, to describe one way the Iranian government treats men and women equally, and to explain how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles.

Sample Identifier: 2A
Score: 3

- The response earned 1 point for describing one way the government discriminates against women as "One way the Iranian government discriminates against women is through the electoral system as women are not allowed to be president." The response is clear with a specific description of discrimination against women in Iran. Some additional acceptable descriptions include travel restrictions, clothing restrictions, and restrictions on attending sporting events.
- The response earned 1 point for describing one way the government treats men and women equally as "One way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally is how both are allowed to run for the Majlis." The response is clear with a specific description of equal treatment between men and women in Iran. Some additional acceptable descriptions include both women and men can vote, can drive and have access to education.
- The response earned 1 point for explaining that "Gender discrimination undermines democratic principles by jeopardizing rule of law- in which law is applied equally and fairly to all citizens." The response is clear with an explanation of how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles. Additional acceptable explanations include limitations on civil liberties and rights and underrepresentation in government.

Sample Identifier: 2B
Score: 2

- The response did not earn a point for a description of government discrimination against women in Iran. The statement that "women do not have the right to vote" did not earn a point because it inaccurately claims that women in Iran do not have the right to vote.
- The response earned 1 point for describing one way the government treats men and women equally as "women can hold office in the Majles." The response is clear with a specific description of equal treatment between men and women in Iran. Some additional acceptable descriptions include both women and men can vote, can drive and have access to education.
- The response earned 1 point for explaining that gender discrimination undermines democratic principles as "Gender discrimination violates Rule of Law [*sic*] because there is a discrimination against a gender, leading to that gender being mistreated under the law." The response is clear with an explanation of how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles. Additional acceptable explanations include limitations on civil liberties and rights and underrepresentation in government.

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Sample Identifier: 2C
Score: 1

- The response did not earn a point for a description of government discrimination against women in Iran. The statement that "One way the Iranian government discriminates against women is that they still have women doing traditional roles in the houses and not giving women the same amount of educational access as the men" did not earn a point because it inaccurately claims that women in Iran do not have equal access to education.
- The response earned 1 point for describing one way the government treats men and women equally as "The Iranian government treats both men and women equally by allowing both sexes to have participation in the voting process." The response is clear with a specific description of equal treatment between men and women in Iran. Some additional acceptable descriptions include both women and men can run for office, can drive and have access to education.
- The response did not earn a point for an explanation of how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles. The statement that "Gender discrimination undermines democratic principles by having a male dominant society where the men make all of the decisions and money while women have no real say which undermines the democracy of their governmental system" did not earn a point because it does not refer to a specific democratic principle that is undermined by discrimination.

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2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles.

3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated.

4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive.

5. Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one alternative to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

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Question 3

One point is earned for EACH correct identification of an indicator of democracy **(2 pts total)**.

Acceptable indicators include:

- Free and fair elections
- Regular or frequent elections
- Competitive elections or competitive party system
- Free civil society
- Civil liberties
- Civil rights
- Independent judiciary
- Free or independent media
- Rule of law
- Peaceful alternation of power
- Popular sovereignty or represents the will of the people
- Civilian control of the military
- Checks on executive power
- All citizens can run for office
- Government accountability to the public
- Acceptance of election results
- Transparency of government actions
- High political efficacy

One point is earned for correctly describing when democracy is consolidated.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Durability or permanence of democracy over time
- Widespread acceptance of democracy by citizens.
- Broad adherence to, or implementation of, main democratic principles throughout political system
- Reduced or minimal risk of reversion to authoritarianism

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3A

3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated.

One indicator of democracy is fair, ~~and~~ free, and competitive ~~fights to the death~~ elections. People having the ability to vote and for that vote to count and not be corrupted with by the government or some kind of 3rd party. Another indicator of democracy is freedom of the press. News ~~medias~~ outlets should be private and untouchable by the government. People should be able to hear criticism about the current people in power. A democracy is considered consolidated when the people accept it and the government is stable. There is no threat to overthrow and peaceful transitions between power happen.

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3B

3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated.

~~A~~ One ~~co~~ democracy that is considered consolidated is the British democracy. It is considered a consolidated democracy because it has been following democratic principles for a long time. (More specifically, since the Magna carta was signed in 1215.) Many democracies, such as Britain's, use common law. Democracies don't necessarily have to have a constitution. One example of a country with no constitution is Great Britain. One indicator of democracy is universal suffrage. Another indicator of democracy that is liberal is high legitimacy. Because in illiberal democracies such as Russia, there is often corruption, illiberal democracies that don't hold universal elections, often have a lower rate of legitimacy. Democracies such as Britain's are quite successful because they are traditional and what the British people are used to.

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3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated. 3C

Two indicators of a democracy are fair elections and directly elected officials in government. A consolidated democracy is when only one position in government is voted on, and the rest are appointed by the elected official.

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AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES
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Question 3

Overview

The intent of this question was to assess students' knowledge of the principal indicators of democracy and when democracies are considered consolidated. The skills tested were descriptive. Students had two tasks: to identify two indicators of democracy and to describe when a democracy becomes consolidated.

Sample: 3A
Score: 3

- The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying an indicator of democracy as "fair, free, and competitive elections."
- The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying a second indicator of democracy as "freedom of the press." The response correctly identifies two key components of democracy. Some additional acceptable responses of indicators of democracy would include rule of law, independent judiciary, and regular elections.
- The response earned 1 point for describing when a democracy is considered consolidated by stating that it is "when the people accept it." The response correctly describes that democracy is consolidated when there is widespread acceptance of democracy by citizens. Additional acceptable responses include the permanent or durable nature of democracy over time or the broad implementation of key democratic principles throughout the political system.

Sample 3B
Score: 2

- The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying an indicator of democracy as "universal suffrage."
- The response did not earn a second point for identifying an indicator of democracy because "high legitimacy" is not a key component of democracy as it happens in both democracies and non-democracies. Some additional acceptable responses of indicators of democracy would include free and fair elections, civil liberties, and regular elections.
- The response earned 1 point for describing when a democracy is considered consolidated by stating that consolidation occurs when "it has been following democratic principles for a long time." The response correctly describes that democracy is consolidated when it is durable or permanent. Additional acceptable responses include the widespread acceptance of democracy by citizens.

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Sample 3C
Score: 1

- The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying an indicator of democracy as "fair elections."
- The response did not earn a second point for identifying an indicator of democracy because "directly elected officials in government" is not a key component of democracy as many democracies use indirect elections to fill government positions. Some additional acceptable responses of indicators of democracy would include competitive elections, civil liberties, and rule of law.
- The response did not earn a point for describing when a democracy is considered consolidated. The statement that "[a] consolidated democracy is when only one position of government is voted on" did not earn a point because this describes a country that is not democratic rather than a consolidated democracy.

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1. Identify a country in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Explain how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system. Describe the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles.

3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated.

4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive.

5. Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one alternative to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

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Question 4

3 points

One point is earned for correctly identifying the **PRI** or the **PAN** as the political party of the Mexican president elected in the last 20 years.

One point is earned for correctly describing the electoral system used to select Mexico's president.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- First past the post
- Plurality
- Most votes wins
- Winner-take-all system

One point is earned for correctly identifying one electoral reform and explaining why this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive.

Acceptable identifications/explanations include:

Identification	Explanation
• Independent electoral institute (IFE/INE) • Sexenio or one term limit • Media access or equal time rules • Campaign finance reform • Televised debates • Secret ballots • Voter identification cards • Federal Election Tribunal • Establishment of primary system	• Prevents fraud • Makes elections more fair • Increases number of candidates • Reduces clientelism or corruption • Legitimizes elections or voting • Creates greater transparency • Eliminates dedazo tradition

NOTE: Student must identify the reform and explain how that reform made elections more competitive. It is insufficient to just identify the reform.

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4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the ele used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made presidential elections more competitive.

4A

A political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years is PRI. The electoral system used to select Mexico's president is whichever candidate [redacted] wins a plurality of the popular vote. One electoral reform was the establishment of an independent election monitoring group in Mexico, which made the elections more competitive by reducing fraud in the elections.

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PRI PAN PRD
Consrv. liberal young

4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the elec used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made l presidential elections more competitive.

4B

President Enrigve Peña Nieto is from the PRI, he is the current president. Mexico uses a first past the post method. featuring when a candidate recieves a majority of votes over mes ~~counterparts~~ opponent. An electoral reform of Mexico was the reforms on campaign finance which made elections competitive as one entity couldnt funnel limitless contributions to a party. therefore allowing other parties an opportunity in a fair, competive electoral atmosphere.

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4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the electoı used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made Me presidential elections more competitive.

4C

President Nieto is from the PRI. The election comes every six years and is from a general open election with a runoff system. ~~This is going to be contradictory but it may get me a point so...~~ A reform was the changing from ~~a plurality~~ a run off system to a plurality system. This allowed more than two candidates to compete for the presidency. This change brought about the defeat of the PRI for the first time since its founding. Now, the competition is between the PRI, PAN, and PRD.

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Question 4

Overview

The intent of this question was to assess students' understanding of the presidential election system in Mexico and the impact of electoral reform on competition in presidential elections. The skills tested were descriptive and explanatory. Students had three specific tasks: to identify a political party which has held the presidency in the past twenty years, to describe a political reform to the Mexican presidential electoral system, and to explain why that reform created greater political competition in Mexican presidential elections.

Sample Identifier: 4A
Score: 3

- The response earned 1 point for identifying the party of a Mexican president in the last twenty years as PRI. The response correctly identifies one of the two parties which has held the presidency in Mexico in the last twenty years. An additional acceptable response would be PAN.)

- The response earned 1 point for describing the electoral system used to select Mexico's president as "a plurality of the popular vote." The response correctly describes the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. Additional acceptable responses would include describing the voting system used to select Mexico's president as a winner-take-all system, or as a system where the most votes wins.

- The response earned 1 point for identifying an electoral reform as "the establishment of an independent election monitoring group" and explaining that this reform has made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive "by reducing fraud in the elections." The response correctly identifies an electoral reform as the creation of an independent electoral institution to supervise elections in Mexico and explains that this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by reducing fraud in the electoral process. Additional acceptable responses would include identifying an electoral reform as one-term limits for the president which made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by increasing the number of legitimate candidates, or identifying an electoral reform as equal time rules for candidate media access which has made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by making the elections more fair.

Sample Identifier: 4B
Score: 2

- The response earned 1 point for identifying the party of a Mexican president in the last twenty years as PRI. The response correctly identifies one of the two parties which has held the presidency in Mexico in the last twenty years. An additional acceptable response would be PAN.

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- The response did not earn the point for describing the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. The response incorrectly describes the electoral system used to select Mexico's president as "first past the post method . . . when a candidate recieves [sic] a majority of the votes". Acceptable responses would include describing the voting system used to select Mexico's president as a plurality system a winner-take-all system, or as a system where the most votes wins.

- The response earned 1 point for identifying an electoral reform as "reforms on campaign finance" and explaining that the reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by "allowing other parties an opportunity in a fair, competive [sic] electoral atmosphere." The response correctly identifies an electoral reform and clearly explains why this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive. Other acceptable responses would be identifying an electoral reform as the creation of an independent electoral institution to supervise elections in Mexico and explaining that this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by reducing fraud in the electoral process, or identifying an electoral reform as equal time rules for candidate media access which has made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by making the elections more fair.

Sample Identifier: 4C
Score: 1

- The response earned 1 point for identifying the party of a Mexican president in the last twenty years as PRI. The response correctly identifies one of the two parties which has held the presidency in Mexico in the last twenty years. An additional acceptable response would be PAN.

- The response did not earn the point for describing the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. The response incorrectly describes the electoral system as "a runoff system." Acceptable responses would include describing the voting system used to select Mexico's president as a first-past-the-post system, a plurality system, a winner-take-all system, or as a system where the most votes wins.

- The response did not earn the point for identifying an electoral reform and explaining why the reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive. The response does not clearly explain why a reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive because it incorrectly identifies an electoral reform as "changing from a run off [sic] system to a plurality system." One acceptable response would be identifying an electoral reform as the creation of an independent electoral institution to supervise elections in Mexico and explaining that this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by reducing fraud in the electoral process. Other acceptable responses would include identifying an electoral reform as a one-term limit for the president which made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by increasing the number of legitimate candidates, or identifying an electoral reform as equal time rules for candidate media

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access which has made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive by making the elections more fair.

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2018 AP® COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section II

Time—1 hour and 40 minutes

Directions: You have 1 hour and 40 minutes to answer five short-answer concept questions, one conceptual analysis question, and two country context questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all eight questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5, 30 minutes on question 6, and 40 minutes total on questions 7 and 8. These suggested times do not reflect the weight of the questions as part of your AP exam score. In your responses, use substantive examples where appropriate.

Short-Answer Concepts: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes total on questions 1 through 5.

1. Identify a country in the AP Comparative Government course that uses proportional representation as a part of its electoral system. Explain how legislative seats are allocated in a proportional representation system. Describe the impact of proportional representation electoral rules on a party system.

2. Describe one way in which the Iranian government discriminates against women. Describe one way in which the Iranian government treats men and women equally. Explain how gender discrimination undermines democratic principles.

3. Identify two indicators of democracy. Describe when a democracy is considered consolidated.

4. Identify the political party of a Mexican president elected in the last twenty years. Describe the electoral system used to select Mexico's president. Identify one electoral reform and explain why this reform made Mexico's presidential elections more competitive.

5. Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one alternative to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

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Question 5

3 points

One point is earned for a correct description of a reason why both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- To ensure compliance or uphold law and order
- To assert the authority of the state

One point is earned for a correct description of one alternative to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Cooptation of key social actors
- Elections to reinforce legitimacy
- Appeals to nationalist identity
- Appeals to traditional or charismatic authority
- Provision of representation to key social actors
- Propaganda appeals for support
- Economic redistribution
- Incentives for compliance

One point is earned for a correct explanation of why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

Acceptable explanations include:

- To maintain legitimacy and support from internal or external actors
- International pressures
- Fear of civil unrest
- High cost of repression
- Moral reservations on use of force

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5. Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authorita do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

5A

Both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to make their citizens follow their rules, regulations and laws. An alternative to the use of coercion to govern is to create or have a leader that has charismatic legitimacy. This means that people follow the directions of the leader based on their popularity and likeable nature. An authoritarian regime does not rely solely on coercion to govern because of the likelihood of angry sentiments of the citizens. The people, if they are being constantly coerced, will become disatisfied and may form a movement to overthrow the authoritarian government.

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5B

Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one a to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authoritari... do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

One reason democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern is that it is the quickest way to regain control of the people and reasert their influence. One alternative to coercion is for two competing sides to come to a compromise and create an agreement so that the issue becomes resolved rather than just put down. Authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern because if the military turns on the government they will quickly be out of power. For this reason, it is important that they gain their legitimacy from other sources. Additionally, people don't like force being used against them and coercion may prompt them to revolt against the regime. The use of force may also bring peacekeeping countries and organizations in to intervene, something an authoritarian regime would like to avoid.

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5C

5. Describe one reason both democratic and authoritarian regimes use coercion to govern. Describe one a... to the use of coercion to govern in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. Explain why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion to govern.

5. Democratic & authoritarian regimes both use coercion to govern because it allows the government to stay in control by giving the people what they want & keep them happy. an alternative use to coercion is the patron-client system where governments help their "clients" by giving them jobs, money & other benefits in exchange for a vote. Authoritarian regimes do not exclusively rely on coercion because it may not keep everyone happy. So they also use patrimonialism to give close relations government positions. Also they use strict enforcement of rules & lack of civil rights & liberties to keep their population under their control

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Question 5

Overview:
The intent of the question was to assess students' understanding of coercion, how democratic and authoritarian regimes used coercive strategies, and why these regimes sought alternatives to coercion. The skills tested were conceptual and analytical. Students had three specific tasks: to describe why regimes use coercion; to describe alternatives to the use of coercion; and to explain why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercive strategies.

Sample Identifier: 5A
Score: 3

- The response earned 1 point for the description of how "regimes use coercion to make their citizens follow their rules, regulations, and laws." The response demonstrates an understanding of how coercion enables the state to uphold law and order. Additional acceptable responses could have focused on the need of the state to assert its authority, or to enforce compliance with chosen policies.
- The response earned 1 point for the description of how "[a]n alternative to the use of coercion to govern is to create or have a leader that has charismatic legitimacy. This means that people follow the directions of the leader based on their popularity and likable nature." The response describes how regimes appeal to traditional or charismatic authority. Additional acceptable responses include appeal to national identity, propaganda appeals for support, and cooptation of key social actors.
- The response earned 1 point for the explanation of how "the people, if they are being constantly coerced, will become disettled [sic] and may form a movement to overthrow the authoritarian government." The response notes the potential for civil unrest in result of coercive strategies. Additional acceptable responses include a need to maintain legitimacy internally and externally, a fear of international pressure, and the high cost of repression.

Sample Identifier: 5B
Score: 2

- The response did not earn a point for describing a reason why democratic and authoritarian regimes might use coercion. The statement that the reason "regimes use coercion to govern is that it is the quickest way to regain control of the people and reassert their influence" is not necessarily accurate because coercion is often a long-term strategy to assert control.
- The response earned 1 point for the description of how "[o]ne alternative to coercion is for two competing sides to come to a compromise and create and agreement so that the issue becomes resolved rather than just put down." The response demonstrates an understanding of how regimes co-opt key social actors. Additional acceptable responses include appeal to national identity, propaganda appeals, and the provision of material incentives.
- The response earned 1 point for the explanation of how "[t]he use of force may also bring peacekeeping countries and organizations in to intervene." The response explains that coercive strategies may result in international pressure. Additional acceptable responses include fear of civil unrest and the high cost of repression.

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Sample Identifier: 5C
Score: 1

- The response did not earn a point for describing a reason why democratic and authoritarian regimes might use coercion. The statement "because it allows the government to stay in control by giving the people what they want & keep them happy" does not reflect an understanding of coercion.
- The response earned 1 point for the description of "an alternative use to coercion is the patron-client system where governments help their 'clients' by giving them job, money, & other benefits in exchange for a vote." The response demonstrates an understanding of how democratic and authoritarian regimes might use material incentives to ensure compliance. Additional acceptable responses include appeal to national identity, propaganda appeals for support, and cooptation of key social actors.
- The response did not earn a point for explaining why authoritarian regimes do not rely exclusively on coercion. The statement "they use strict enforcement of rules and lack of civil rights & liberties to keep their population under their control" does not reflect an understanding of coercion.

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Conceptual Analysis: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes on question 6.

6. Social and economic cleavages often divide society and can have both positive and negative political consequences.
   a. Identify one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies.
   b. Explain how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power.
   c. Explain how cleavages can undermine regime stability.
   d. Describe one action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a).
   e. Describe a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

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Question 6

5 points

Part (a) 1 pt: One point is earned for a correct identification of one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies.

Acceptable identifications include:

- social cleavages including: religion, ethnicity, class, gender, urban-rural, age, education, region
- economic cleavages including: class, urban-rural, wealth, elites-masses, education, region

Part (b) 1 pt: One point is earned for a correct explanation of how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power.

Acceptable explanations include:

- Reward core constituencies for their support of government leaders and or policies
- Use the existence of the cleavage to justify maintaining or increasing the government's hold on power
- Increase legitimacy in the government because of its handling of the conflict caused by the cleavage

Part (c) 1 pt: One point is earned for a correct explanation of how cleavages can undermine regime stability.

Acceptable explanations include:

- Creates conflict which threatens regime stability
- Undermines sense of national identity which lessens regime stability
- Weakens state's ability to enforce law and order
- Creates polarization which challenges state legitimacy

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Part (d) 1 pt: One point is earned for a correct description of an action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a).

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Use of a federal system or devolution or autonomous zone to share power with local groups
- Promotion of a national identity or nationalism to unify the state
- Use of a proportional representation (PR) or mixed election system to create a multi-party system
- Employment of a quota system to ensure representation of multiple groups
- Passage of civil rights legislation to protect groups from discrimination
- Expansion of welfare programs or educational opportunities to change group status
- Deployment of force to repress or eliminate the cleavage

Part (e) 1 pt: One point is earned for a correct description of a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Use of tax or subsidy policies to decrease the cleavage
- Expansion of welfare programs or educational opportunities to reduce income inequality
- Establishment of job training programs and or patronage positions to lessen the wealth gap
- Development of infrastructure projects to diminish regional or rural deficiencies

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Conceptual Analysis: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes on question 6.

6A1

6. Social and economic cleavages often divide society and can have both positive and negative political consequences.
   a. Identify one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies.
   b. Explain how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power.
   c. Explain how cleavages can undermine regime stability.
   d. Describe one action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a).
   e. Describe a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

One social cleavage that occurs in societies is ethnicity. For example, in Nigeria, there are three main ethnic cleavages. They are the Hausa-Fulani, Igbo, and Yoruba.

One economic cleavage that occurs in society is wealth. In many countries like Mexico, Nigeria, and china, there is a huge gap between the rich and the poor.

Leaders can use cleavages to strengthen power by ~~giving~~ devolving power to the groups. This will make the cleavages believe the central government is legit and they will respect the central government. This ~~strengthens~~ the hold on power because there is less chance of rebellion and fight for sovereignty.

Cleavages undermine stability because diversity of groups can cause wars and rebellions. It also heightens the chances of grid lock and slows down policy making processes. For example, in Nigeria, the

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6A2

three ethnic cleavages are all represented in the government. However, it is difficult for them to agree on policies because they all have different ideologies.

One action the government takes to address consequences of social cleavages is by devolving power. This can relieve social tensions by giving each group more representation and say in policy making. For example, in the UK, they devolved power to Scottland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. This caused Scottland to continue being a member of the UK and ended Northern Ireland's rebellion.

One action a goverment may take to address consequences of economic cleavages is tax reforms and austerity measures. If there is a major gap between the rich and poor, the government can change taxes to benefit a certain group. They may also cut government spending or use entitlement programs to provide for the poor. This may lessen the gap between economic cleavages.

For example, Scottland wanted to leave the UK. In order for the UK to keep scottland, they devolved power to scottland. This caused scottland to stay but the central government still holds most of the power in the UK.

6 B

Conceptual Analysis: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes on question 6.

6. Social and economic cleavages often divide society and can have both positive and negative political consequences.
   a. Identify one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies.
   b. Explain how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power.
   c. Explain how cleavages can undermine regime stability.
   d. Describe one action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a).
   e. Describe a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

One Social cleavage that commonly occurs in Societies is between different ethnicities. One Economic cleavage that commonly occurs in Society is the rich v. poor.

Leaders can use cleavages to Strengthen a Government's hold on power by keeping the people disliking Eachother, So they don't focus on not liking the goverament.

Cleavages can undermine regime Stability if the cleavages get too violent & people Start fighting eachother.

One action governments take to address the negative Consequences of ~~the Soc.~~ the Social cleavage is by making laws to make Sure everyone is treated equally.

One action governments take to address the negative Consequences of the ~~Soc~~ Economic cleavage is to use proportional taxation, tax the people based on how much money they make.

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Conceptual Analysis: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes on question 6.

6C1

6. Social and economic cleavages often divide society and can have both positive and negative politica consequences.
   a. Identify one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies.
   b. Explain how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power.
   c. Explain how cleavages can undermine regime stability.
   d. Describe one action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a).
   e. Describe a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

a. One social cleavage that occurs in society is ~~the cleavage~~ generational - disagreement between older and younger generations. ~~Another~~ An economic cleavage that commonly occurs is the division that arises on ~~weather~~ whether or not healthcare should be public.

b. Leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power by promising compromises that both sides would be interested in ~~voting~~ therefore promoting progress and ~~democracy~~ legitimacy and therefore hold on power.

c. Cleavages can undermine regime stability because they can result in polarization of countries, an effect which can lead to stability-threatening problems such as political stalemate or revolution.

d. One action that governments can take to address the negative consequences of the generational social cleavage is to educate older generations on the new aspects of society, and educate younger generations on political moderation. A common source of this cleavage is older generations

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6C2

being "stuck in their old ways," and younger generations holding angst and anxiety towards ~~their~~ their first experience of worldly problems. e. An action that could be taken to address the negative consequences over the debate about health care would be to maintain great transparency in economic progress. If citizens can see ~~whether~~ what private healthcare vs. public healthcare ~~takes~~ takes/gives from/to our economy, they can have more empirically based opinions, and therefore be calmer when debating..

Conceptual Analysis: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes on question 6.

6D

6. Social and economic cleavages often divide society and can have both positive and negative political consequences.
   a. Identify one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies.
   b. Explain how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power.
   c. Explain how cleavages can undermine regime stability.
   d. Describe one action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a).
   e. Describe a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

6a) one social clevage is between the city and the Rural [redacted] areas [redacted]. this is also an economic [redacted] clevage.

6b) leaders can use clevages to hold onto power by appealing to the larger side of the argument. for example for the Clevage of wealth Gap if the non wealthy side of the argument wants things to change, the leader will make something in their campains appeal to their change to win their vote.

6c) clevages can undermine a regime by making them look weak and unstable if they are not handeled well.

6d) Governments attempt to adress the negetive consecuenses of social clevages by trying to treat both [redacted] sides unbiasly and treat them the same

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Conceptual Analysis: We suggest that you spend approximately 30 minutes on question 6.

6E

6. Social and economic cleavages often divide society and can have both positive and negative political consequences.
   a. Identify one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies.
   b. Explain how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power.
   c. Explain how cleavages can undermine regime stability.
   d. Describe one action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a).
   e. Describe a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

A) A Social cleavage would be ethnic disputes, and an economic cleavage would be unemployment

B) leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a gov. hold on power by backing/supporting it to try and gain extra support

C) Some cleavages could lead to riots and protest which could ultimately dismantle the gov.

D) they set up different legislations to govern the different groups for example in Nigeria they have Sharia law in the north, and Christian law in the South

E) An action would be trying to create more jobs or for example how in great Britain they have programs where they bring people in that category in and train them to be skilled workers.

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Question 6

Overview:

The intent of this question was for students to compare government responses to both social and economic cleavages. The skills tested were descriptive and analytical. Students had five specific tasks: to identify one social cleavage and one economic cleavage that commonly occur in societies; to explain how leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power; to explain how cleavages can undermine regime stability, to describe one action governments take to address the negative consequences of the social cleavage identified in (a); and to describe a different action governments take to address the negative consequences of the economic cleavage identified in (a).

Sample Identifier: 6A
Score: 5

- In part (a) the response earns 1 point for the identification of a social cleavage as "ethnic" and an economic cleavage as "the rich and the poor". The response is clear with specific examples that demonstrate an understanding that a social cleavage is a deep division between groups in society and an economic cleavage is a deep division between groups based on income or access to resources. Some acceptable responses for social cleavages include religion, class, and age. Some acceptable responses for economic cleavages include class, urban-rural, and region.

- In part (b) the response earns 1 point for explaining that leaders can use cleavages to strengthen power "by devolving power to the groups. This will make the cleavages believe the central government is legit [sic] and they will respect the central government." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that leaders increase legitimacy in the government because of its handling of the conflict caused by the cleavage. Additional acceptable responses include leaders rewarding core constituencies for their support thereby strengthening the government's hold on power or leaders using the existence of the cleavage to justify maintaining or increasing the government's hold on power.

- In part (c) the response earns 1 point for explaining that cleavages can undermine regime stability because they "can cause wars and rebellions." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that conflict can undermine regime stability. Additional acceptable responses include that the cleavage can undermine a sense of national identity which lessens regime stability, that the cleavage can weaken a state's ability to enforce law and order, or that the cleavage can create polarization, which challenges state legitimacy.

- In part (d) the response earns 1 point for describing that one action that governments take to address the negative consequences of an ethnic cleavage is "devolving power. ... by giving each group more representation and say in policy making." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that a way to deal with the negative consequences of ethnic cleavages is to share power with local groups. Some acceptable responses include promoting a national identity to unify the state, or using election systems to create a multi-party system, or using devolution to give power to local ethnic groups.

- In part (e) the response earns 1 point for describing that one action that governments take to address the negative consequences of a wealth cleavage is "to change taxes to benefit a certain group." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that changes to tax policies will reduce the wealth gap. Additional acceptable responses include expanding educational opportunities, establishing job

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training programs, or developing infrastructure projects to decrease the negative consequences of the economic cleavage.

Sample Identifier: 6B
Score: 4

- In part (a) the response earns 1 point for the identification of a social cleavage as "different ethnicities" and an economic cleavage as "rich v. poor." The response is clear with specific examples that demonstrate an understanding that a social cleavage is a deep division between groups in society and an economic cleavage is a deep division between groups based on income or access to resources. Some acceptable responses for social cleavages include religion, class, and age. Some acceptable responses for economic cleavages include class, urban-rural, and region.

- In part (b) the response did not earn a point for explaining how leaders use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power. The statement "by keeping the people disliking each other, so they don't focus on not liking the government" does not clearly explain how the leaders are using the cleavage to strengthen their hold on power, as required by the prompt.

- In part (c) the response earns 1 point for explaining that cleavages can undermine regime stability because they "get too violent & people start fighting each other." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that conflict can undermine regime stability. Additional acceptable responses include that the cleavage can undermine a sense of national identity which lessens regime stability, that the cleavage can weaken a state's ability to enforce law and order, or that the cleavage can create polarization, which challenges state legitimacy.

- In part (d) the response earns 1 point for describing that one action that governments take to address the negative consequences of an ethnic cleavage is "by making laws to make sure everyone is treated equally." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that preventing discrimination is an action governments can take to address the negative consequences of ethnic cleavages. Some acceptable responses include promoting a national identity to unify the state, or using election systems to create a multi-party system, or using a quota system to ensure representation of multiple groups.

- In part (e) the response earns 1 point for describing that one action that governments take to address the negative consequences of a wealth cleavage is "to use proportional taxation". The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that changes to tax policies will reduce the wealth gap. Additional acceptable responses include expanding educational opportunities, establishing job training programs, or developing infrastructure projects to decrease the negative consequences of the economic cleavage.

Sample Identifier: 6C
Score: 3

- In part (a) the response did not earn a point for identifying one social cleavage and one economic cleavage. Although the response correctly identifies a social cleavage as "between older and younger generations", the statement that an economic cleavage is the "division that arises on whether or not healthcare should be public" is a difference in public opinion, not an economic cleavage as the prompt requires.

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- In part (b) the response earns 1 point for explaining that leaders can use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power "by promising compromises that both sides would be interested in, therefore promoting progress and legitimacy and therefore [sic] hold on power." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that leaders may use their handling of the cleavage to increase legitimacy in the government thereby strengthening its hold on power. Additional acceptable responses include leaders rewarding core constituencies for their support thereby strengthening the government's hold on power or leaders using the cleavage as an excuse for strengthening the government's hold on power.

- In part (c) the response earns 1 point for explaining that cleavages can undermine regime stability when they lead to "problems such as political stalemate or revolution." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that conflict can undermine regime stability. Additional acceptable responses include that the cleavage can undermine a sense of national identity which lessens regime stability, that the cleavage can weaken a state's ability to enforce law and order, or that the cleavage can create polarization, which challenges state legitimacy.

- In part (d) the response earns 1 point for describing that one action that governments take to address the negative consequences of an age-based cleavage is to "educate older generations on the new aspects of society". The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that an expansion of educational opportunities can help change group status, in this case by making older people more adept at navigating society. Some acceptable responses include creation of age discrimination laws, job training programs, or the use of a quota system to ensure representation of multiple groups.

- In part (e) the response did not earn a point for describing a different action that governments can take to address the negative consequences of an economic cleavage. The statement, "the debate about health care" is not an economic cleavage and does not describe a government action as required by the prompt.

Sample Identifier: 6D
Score: 2

- In part (a) the response earns 1 point for the identification of a social cleavage as "between the city and the rural areas" and for identifying that "this is also an economic clevage [sic]." The response is clear with specific examples that demonstrate an understanding that a social cleavage is a deep division between groups in society and an economic cleavage is a deep division between groups based on income or access to resources. Some acceptable responses for social cleavages include religion, class, and age. Some acceptable responses for economic cleavages include class, wealth, and region.

- In part (b) the response earns 1 point for explaining that leaders can use cleavages to hold onto power "by appealing to the larger side of the argument. ... the leader will make something in their campains [sic] appear to their change to win their vote." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that leaders may use cleavages to reward core constituencies for their support thereby strengthening the government's hold on power by winning elections. Additional acceptable responses include leaders using the cleavage as an excuse to justify the government strengthening its hold on power or leaders managing the conflict caused by the cleavage in such a way to increase legitimacy, which strengthens the government's hold on power.

- In part (c) the response did not earn a point for explaining how cleavages can undermine regime stability. The statement that "by making them look weak and unstable if they are not handled well" does not explain how cleavages can cause policy gridlock undermining regime stability. Additional

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acceptable responses include that the cleavage can undermine a sense of national identity which lessens regime stability, that the cleavage can weaken a state's ability to enforce law and order, or that the cleavage can create polarization which challenges state legitimacy.

- In part (d) the response did not earn a point for describing a different action that governments can take to address the negative consequences of an urban-rural cleavage. The statement, "trying to treat both sides unbiasly [sic] and treat them the same" is not a government action taken by the government which would reduce an urban-rural cleavage as required by the prompt.

- In part (e) the response did not earn a point for describing a different action that governments can take to address the negative consequences of an urban-rural cleavage.

Sample Identifier: 6E
Score: 1

- In part (a) the response did not earn a point for identifying one social cleavage and one economic cleavage.
- Although an example of a social cleavage is "ethnic disputes", the statement "unemployment" is not an example of an economic cleavage as required by the prompt.

- In part (b) the response did not earn a point for explaining how leaders use cleavages to strengthen a government's hold on power. The statement that "by backing/supporting it to try and gain extra support" does not clearly indicate which element of the cleavage is being used to strengthen the government's hold on power as is required by the prompt.

- In part (c) the response earns 1 point for explaining that cleavages can undermine regime stability when they lead to "riots and protest which could ultimately dismantle the gov [sic]." The response clearly demonstrates an understanding that conflict can undermine regime stability. Additional acceptable responses include that the cleavage can undermine a sense of national identity which lessens regime stability, that the cleavage can weaken a state's ability to enforce law and order, or that the cleavage can create polarization, which challenges state legitimacy.

- In part (d) the response did not earn a point for describing a different action that governments can take to address the negative consequences of a social cleavage. The statement, "they set up different legiSlations [sic] to govern the different groups for example in Nigeria they have Shariah law in the north" is a government action taken to address a religious or regional cleavage and not the ethnic cleavage identified in (a) as required by the prompt.

- In part (e) the response did not earn a point for describing a different action that governments can take to address the negative consequences of an economic cleavage. The statement, "trying to create more jobs" is a government policy goal whereas the prompt requires a government action taken to address an economic cleavage.

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Country Context: We suggest that you spend approximately 40 minutes (20 minutes each) on questions 7 and 8.

7. Nigeria and Russia both have constitutionally established federal systems.
   a. Describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.
   b. Explain one common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.
   c. Describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria.
   d. Describe one institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.
   e. Explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

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AP® Comparative Government and Politics
2018 SCORING GUIDELINES — Version 1.0

Question 7

6 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.

An acceptable description includes:

- In a federal system, power is shared between central and regional governments, while in a unitary system, power resides in the central government.
- Regional governments have more authority in a federal system compared to a unitary system.

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct explanation of why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.

Acceptable explanations include:

- Accommodation of ethnic or religious or regional diversity to allow for regional representation
- To account for regional differences or local preferences in large countries
- To grant autonomy to regions

Part (c): 2 points

One point is earned for EACH correct description of a disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Discourages national unity
- Exacerbates regionally-based ethnic differences
- Exacerbates regionally-based religious differences
- Increases regional conflict and instability
- Increases chances for corruption at the regional or local level

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Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of an institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Cancellation of gubernatorial elections
- Creation of federal districts and presidential envoys
- Change in who is appointed to the Federation Council

Part (e): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct explanation of why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

Acceptable explanations include:

- Concentrate presidential powers
- Consolidate United Russia's powers
- Undermine regional opposition
- Curb secessionist tendencies
- Counter regionally orchestrated terrorism
- Increase national unity and national strength
- Reduce corruption at the regional or local level

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7A,

Country Context: We suggest that you spend approximately 40 minutes (20 minutes each) on question

7. Nigeria and Russia both have constitutionally established federal systems.
   a. Describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.
   b. Explain one common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.
   c. Describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria.
   d. Describe one institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.
   e. Explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

One difference between a federal system and a unitary system is that power is guaranteed to regional governments in a federal system, but not guaranteed to regional governments in a unitary system. Any power granted through a unitary system can be revoked.

One common reason why Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system was to calm unrest among both ~~country~~ countries' diverse ethnic groups. These groups were given more autonomy so they could all coexist under the umbrella of their respective nations.

Two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria are that there is a wide discrepancy in ~~the laws~~ local laws - for example, Sharia law is applicable in the north but not in the south - and that many ethnic groups don't feel as loyal to the entire

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7A2

country as they do to their region.

One institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000 is that Putin now appoints 7 officials to head 7 super-districts of Russia. These officials oversee the various regions within their area and report back to Putin. This means that the president has a tighter grip on the regions than before.

The Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 because it is trying to crush any dissent and prevent any separatist movements from thriving. Russia wants to be a strong, unified state that is a major player on the world stage.

Country Context: We suggest that you spend approximately 40 minutes (20 minutes each) on question

7B1

7. Nigeria and Russia both have constitutionally established federal systems.
   a. Describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.
   b. Explain one common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.
   c. Describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria.
   d. Describe one institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.
   e. Explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

(a) One difference between federal and unitary systems would be that in a federal system, power is allocated to subnational districts and constituencies, whereas power is consolidated at the national level in unitary systems.

(b) One common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system was to better administer and enforce policies within borders that encompassed large areas and multiple ethnicities.

(c) Two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria include the enhancement of ethnic tensions and widespread corruption. The division of powers under federalism by region has only enhanced the regional and ethnic differences in Nigeria as the country's multitude of ethnicities are

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 7

concentrated in different regions. The infrastructure and economic differences between North and South also contribute to these tensions and conflict. Furthermore, federalism has led to more corruption in Nigeria as political actors at every level participate in clientelism and prebendalism.

(d) One institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000 would be Putin's implementation of a centralized democracy in which the most power is concentrated at the top and trickles down to subnational levels in a sort of hierarchy.

(e) The Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 in order to consolidate power at the national level (most importantly the executive) and to exert greater control over all of Russia, preventing regions like Chechnya from separating from the Russian Federation.

Country Context: We suggest that you spend approximately 40 minutes (20 minutes each) on questions

7. Nigeria and Russia both have constitutionally established federal systems.
   a. Describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.
   b. Explain one common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.
   c. Describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria.
   d. Describe one institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.
   e. Explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

A.) A federal system has a federal government working with multiple subgovernments while a unitary system has a central government without subgovernments.

B.) one common reason why Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system is because of the multiple ethnic groups in their states. These groups would do better with their own local governments then be drowned out by the majority group in central government affairs.

C.) two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria is that conflict still arises from ethnic and religious people who dont feel well represented despite having a vote, as well as some local governments have more economic power then the other.

D.) one institutional change that has limited Russian federalism since 2000 is the creation of superdistricts that allow the president to control local affairs more so than normal.

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7C2

E) The Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 to consolidate the rule of Vladimir Putin and his United Russia party. A strong federal system would allow local governments to resist him easier.

Country Context: We suggest that you spend approximately 40 minutes (20 minutes each) on questions 7 and 8. 7D 1

7. Nigeria and Russia both have constitutionally established federal systems.
   a. Describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.
   b. Explain one common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.
   c. Describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria.
   d. Describe one institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.
   e. Explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

a) Federal systems share power across levels of government, while unitary systems place all legislative power in a single governing body.

b) Nigeria and Russia adopted federal systems due to the vast geographic, ethnic, and cultural differences between certain regions. Russia encompasses two continents and many regions are marked by sizeable muslim populations, slavaphiles, westernizers, and urban versus rural populations; Nigeria is mostly muslim in the north, Christian in the south, and has many tribal identities who occupy regions within the nation.

c) One disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria is that it limits the effectiveness of the government to distribute resources and fight poverty. Another disadvantage is that it has allowed Boko Haram to gain power in the North and attempts to resist them have not been as effective as they might be under a a unitary government.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 7

d) since 2000, the president has been granted the power to appoint regional governors. This vests almost all regional authority in the hands of the national executive, greatly limiting regional autonomy and posing a serious threat to a legitimate federal system.

e) The government of Russia has limited federalism since 2000 due to Vladimir Putins desire to consolidate his own power. Having effectively been in power since 2000, Putin has made steps to eliminate threats to his authority, be it the regional governors or opposition parties that resist his big tent United Russia party.

7E1

Country Context: We suggest that you spend approximately 40 minutes (20 minutes each) on questions . ... .

7. Nigeria and Russia both have constitutionally established federal systems.
   a. Describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.
   b. Explain one common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.
   c. Describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria.
   d. Describe one institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.
   e. Explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

a.) A federal system distributes its power throughout a country in different branches and levels of government. A Unitary System is much more centralized and power is focused at the top.

b.) They both adopted a federal system to bring power down to the local levels. This does not only help local levels help themselves, but it also will give more legitimacy to the top in return.

c) One disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria is that local levels of government have no legitimacy do to Boko Haram pirates. Another disadvantage is that because the Military has taken control over much of the country, ~~the federalism~~ it shows that the current government is not working properly for Nigeria.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 7

d.) One institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia is [redacted] re-establishing the Russian Orthodox as the Religion of Russia. This makes locals freedoms limited and causes local gov. to lose legitimacy.

e) The Russian government has limited federalism, because Putin wants to have more power at the top of the government and we have seen Russia fall into more authoritarian ways of governing.

Country Context: We suggest that you spend approximately 40 minutes (20 minutes each) on questions 7 7F1

7. Nigeria and Russia both have constitutionally established federal systems.
   a. Describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system.
   b. Explain one common reason why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system.
   c. Describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria.
   d. Describe one institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000.
   e. Explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

a. A unitary system has more centralized power than a federal system.
b. Both Nigeria and Russia have different ethnicities to account for. A federal system allows more local power and thus gives ethnicities a greater voice.
c. One disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria is federalism still needs a strong central government that is unified and Nigeria is too split between ethnicities. Federalism also relies on the people to work well, but due to Nigeria being in the resource trap, its government does not rely on its citizens.
d. The corruption in elections has limited federalism
e. The Russian government has limited federalism because it wants to become a authoritarian regime. It's corrupt elections and the power give to Putin as well as the government control of the media are proof of that. Putin controls the media and any journalists who disagree

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 7

with Putin strangely "disappear". Russia definitely wants to be authoritarian without calling themselves authoritarian.

AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES
2018 AP COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Question 7

Overview

The intent of this question was to assess students' understanding of differences between federal and unitary systems, reasons why Nigeria and Russia adopted federal systems, disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria, institutional changes that have limited federalism in Russia since 2000, and reasons why the Russian government limited federalism since 2000. The skills tested were descriptive and explanatory. Students had five specific tasks: to describe one difference between a federal system and a unitary system; to explain why both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system; to describe two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria; to describe an institutional change in Russia that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000; and to explain why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000.

Sample Identifier: 7A
Score: 6

- In part (a) the response earned 1 point for describing one difference between a federal system and a unitary system as "power is guaranteed to regional governments in a federal system, but not guaranteed to regional governments in a unitary system. Any power granted through a unitary system can be revoked." The response clearly describes a crucial difference between federal and unitary systems as the constitutional protection of regional governments' authority, which is absent in unitary systems that concentrate power in the central government. An additional acceptable response is a description of how regional governments have more authority in federal systems compared to unitary systems.
- In part (b) the response earned 1 point for explaining that both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system "to calm unrest among both countries' diverse ethnic groups. These groups were given more autonomy so they could all coexist under the umbrella of their respective nations." The response correctly explains how ethnic diversity in both countries drove their common desire to grant regional autonomy. Some additional acceptable explanations include the accommodation of religious diversity to allow for regional representation and to account for regional differences or local preferences in these large countries.
- In part (c) the response earned 1 point for describing a first disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria by referring to the "wide discrepancy in local laws – for example, Sharia law is applicable in the north but not in the south". The response successfully describes how federalism exacerbates regionally based religious differences in Nigeria as a result of different laws across states. The response earned 1 point for describing a second disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria by stating that "many ethnic groups don't feel as loyal to the entire country as they do to their region." This part of the response describes how federalism discourages national unity in Nigeria. Some additional acceptable descriptions of disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria include how federalism exacerbates regionally based ethnic differences, how it increases regional conflict and instability, and how it increases chances for corruption at the regional or local level.
- In part (d) the response earned 1 point for describing how "Putin now appoints officials to head 7 super-districts of Russia" as an institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000. The response correctly describes the creation of federal districts in Russia. Some additional acceptable descriptions of institutional changes that have limited federalism in Russia since 2000 include the cancellation of gubernatorial elections and the change in who is appointed to the Federation Council.
- In part (e) the response earned 1 point for explaining that the Russian government "is trying to ... prevent any separatist movements from thriving." The response correctly explains that a key reason behind the Russian government's decisions to limit federalism since 2000 was to curb

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secessionist tendencies. Some additional acceptable explanations of why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 include the desire to concentrate presidential powers, undermine regional opposition, and increase national unity and national strength.

Sample Identifier: 7B
Score: 5

- In part (a) the response earned 1 point for the description of one difference between a federal system and a unitary system: "in a federal system, power is allocated to subnational districts ... whereas power is consolidated at the national level in unitary systems." The response clearly describes how regional governments have more authority in federal systems compared to the centralization of power at the national level in unitary systems. An additional acceptable response is a description of power sharing between central and regional governments in federal systems, whereas power resides in the central government in unitary systems.
- In part (b) the response earned 1 point for explaining that both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system "to better administer and enforce policies within borders that encompassed large areas and multiple ethnicities." The response correctly highlights how Nigeria and Russia wished to account for regional differences in their large countries, which explains their common desire to adopt a federal system. Some additional acceptable explanations include the accommodation of religious diversity to allow for regional representation and the aim to grant autonomy to regions.
- In part (c) the response earned 1 point for describing a first disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria by referring to how "the division of powers under federalism by region has only enhanced the regional and ethnic differences in Nigeria as the country's multitude of ethnicities are [sic] concentrated in different regions." The response successfully describes how federalism exacerbates regionally based ethnic differences in Nigeria. The response earned 1 point for describing a second disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria by stating that "federalism has led to more corruption in Nigeria as political actors at every level participate in clientelism and prebendalism." This part of the response describes how federalism increases the chances for corruption at the regional or local level. Some additional acceptable descriptions of disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria include how federalism discourages national unity, exacerbates regionally based religious differences, and how it increases regional conflict and instability.
- In part (d) the response did not earn a point for describing "Putin's implementation of a centralized democracy in which the most power is concentrated at the top and trickles down to subnational levels in a sort of hierarchy" because this is not a specific institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000. Some acceptable descriptions of institutional changes that have limited federalism in Russia since 2000 include the cancellation of gubernatorial elections, the creation of federal districts and presidential envoys, and the change in who is appointed to the Federation Council.
- In part (e) the response earned 1 point for explaining that "the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 in order to ... exert greater control over all of Russia, preventing regions like Chechnya from seperating [sic] from the Russian Federation." The response correctly explains a key reason behind the Russian government's decisions to limit federalism since 2000 – to curb secessionist tendencies. Some additional acceptable explanations of why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 include the inclination to concentrate presidential powers, undermine regional opposition, and increase national unity and national strength.

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AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES
2018 AP COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Sample Identifier: 7C
Score: 4

- In part (a) the response did not earn a point for describing one difference between a federal system and a unitary system as "a federal system has a federal government working with multiple subgovernments while a unitary system has a central government without subgovernments." The key difference between federal and unitary system is that federal systems allow for power-sharing between central and regional governments, whereas in unitary systems all power resides in the central government, with lower level governments implementing central government decisions. An additional acceptable response includes a description of how regional governments have more authority in federal systems compared to unitary systems.
- In part (b) the response earned 1 point for explaining that both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system "because of the multiple ethnic groups in their states. These groups would do better with their own local governments than be drowned out by the majority group in central government affairs." The response correctly explains how the accommodation of ethnic diversity to allow for regional representation drove Nigeria's and Russia's common desire adopt a federal system. Some additional acceptable explanations include the desire to account for regional differences or local preferences in these large countries and to grant autonomy to regions.
- In part (c) the response earned 1 point for describing a first disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria by referring to how "conflict still arises from ethnic and religious people who don't feel well represented despite having a vote". The response already stated that there were ethnic differences between regions in Nigeria, and in part (c), the response addresses lack of representation. This is a sufficient connection to federalism. The response did not earn a point for describing a second disadvantage of federalism by arguing that "some local governments have more economic power than the other" because Nigeria's federal system is not asymmetrical, so differing levels of economic power among states are not a disadvantage of federalism there. Some additional acceptable descriptions of disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria include how federalism discourages national unity, exacerbates regionally based ethnic differences, and aggravates regionally based religious differences.
- In part (d) the response earned 1 point for describing "the creation of superdistricts [sic] that allow the president to control local affairs more so than normal" as an institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000. The response correctly describes the creation of federal districts in Russia. Some additional acceptable descriptions of institutional changes that have limited federalism in Russia since 2000 include the cancellation of gubernatorial elections and the change in who is appointed to the Federation Council.
- In part (e) the response earned 1 point for explaining that the purpose for limiting federalism in Russia was "to consolidate the rule of Vladimir Putin and his United Russia Party." The response explains that the desire to consolidate United Russia's power was a key reason behind the Russian government's decisions to limit federalism since 2000. Some additional acceptable explanations of why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 include the inclination to concentrate presidential powers, curb secessionist tendencies, and increase national unity and national strength.

Sample Identifier: 7D
Score: 3

- In part (a) the response did not earn a point for describing one difference between a federal system and a unitary system as "[f]ederal systems share power across levels of government, while unitary systems place all legislative power in a single governing body" because unitary systems concentrate power in the central government, which includes more than just the legislative branch.

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An additional acceptable response is a description of how regional governments have more authority in federal systems compared to unitary systems.

- In part (b) the response earns 1 point for explaining that both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system "due to the vast geographic, ethnic, and cultural differences between certain regions." The response accurately explains how the desire to account for regional differences or local preferences in these large countries drove their common desire adopt a federal system. Some additional acceptable explanations include the accommodation of ethnic diversity to allow for regional representation and to grant autonomy to regions.
- In part (c) the response did not earn a point for describing a first disadvantage of how federalism federalism in Nigeria "limits the effectiveness of the government to distribute resources and fight poverty" because such limitations do not necessarily stem from federalism. The response did not earn a point for describing a second disadvantage of federalism in stating that Nigeria "has allowed Boko Haram to gain power in the North and attempts to resist them have not been as effective as they might be under a unitary government." Nigeria's struggle against Boko Haram has causes other than federalism. Some acceptable descriptions of disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria include how federalism discourages national unity, exacerbates regionally based ethnic differences, aggravates regionally based religious differences, and increases chances for corruption at the local level.
- In part (d) the response earned 1 point for describing how "the president has been granted the power to appoint regional governors" as an institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000. The response correctly describes the cancellation of gubernatorial elections. Some additional acceptable descriptions of institutional changes that have limited federalism in Russia since 2000 include the creation of federal districts and presidential envoys and the change in who is appointed to the Federation Council.
- In part (e) the response earned 1 point for explaining that limiting federalism in Russia emerged from "Vladimir Putin's desire to consolidate his own power. Having effectively been in power since 2000, Putin has made steps to eliminate threats to his authority, be it regional governors or opposition parties that resist his big tent United Russia party." The response correctly explains that a key reason behind the Russian government's decisions to limit federalism since 2000 was to undermine regional opposition. Some additional acceptable explanations of why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 include the inclination to concentrate presidential powers, curb secessionist tendencies, and increase national unity and national strength.

Sample Identifier: 7E
Score: 2

- In part (a) the response earned 1 point for stating that "[a] federal system distributes its power throughout a country in different ... levels of government. A unitary system is much more centralized and power is focused at the top." The response clearly describes the crucial difference of power sharing in federal systems, which is absent in unitary systems that concentrate power in the central government. An additional acceptable response is a description of how regional governments have more authority in federal systems compared to unitary systems.
- In part (b) the response earned 1 point for explaining that both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system "to bring power to the local levels." The response correctly explains how the intention to grant autonomy to regions drove their common aspirations to adopt a federal system. Some additional acceptable explanations include the desire to accommodate ethnic, religious, or regional diversity to allow for regional representation and to account for regional differences or local preferences.

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- In part (c) the response did not earn a point for describing a first disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria as how the "local levels of government have no legitimacy do [sic] to Boko Haram pirates" because Boko Haram has causes other than federalism in Nigeria. The response did not earn a point for describing a second disadvantage of federalism as "the Military has taken control over much of the country," which also is not a particular disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria. Some acceptable descriptions of disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria include how federalism discourages national unity, exacerbates regionally based ethnic differences, aggravates regionally based religious differences, and increases chances for corruption at the local level.
- In part (d) the response did not earn a point for describing an institutional change that has limited federalism in Russia since 2000 as "the re-establishing [of] the Russian Orthodox [sic] as the religion of Russia" because Russian Orthodoxy is not an element of federalism in Russia. Some acceptable descriptions of institutional changes that have limited federalism in Russia since 2000 include the cancellation of gubernatorial elections, the creation of federal districts and presidential envoys, and the change in who is appointed to the Federation Council.
- In part (e) the response did not earn a point for explaining that limiting federalism in Russia was "because Putin wants to have more power at the top of the government and we have seen Russia fall into more authoritarian ways of governing." The response focuses on Putin, rather than government. Some acceptable explanations of why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 include the inclination to concentrate presidential powers, undermine regional opposition, and curb secessionist tendencies.

Sample Identifier: 7F
Score: 1

- In part (a) the response did not earn a point for describing a difference between a federal and a unitary system as "a unitary system has more centralized power than a federal system" as a difference between a federal system and a unitary system because it does not clarify that the unitary systems have more centralized power at the national level of government compared to federal systems which have shared power between national and regional governments. Another acceptable response includes a description of how regional governments have more authority in federal systems compared to unitary systems.
- In part (b) the response earned 1 point for explaining that both Nigeria and Russia adopted a federal system because "both Nigeria and Russia have different ethnicities to account for. A federal system allows more local power and thus gives ethnicities a greater voice." The response explains how ethnic diversity in both countries drove their common desire to grant regional autonomy. Some additional acceptable explanations include the accommodation of religious diversity to allow for regional representation and to account for regional differences or local preferences in these large countries.
- In part (c) the response did not earn a point for describing a disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria as "federalism still needs a strong central government that is unified and Nigeria is too split between ethnicities" because it does not clarify the regional discord that discourages national unity in Nigeria's ethnically complex federal system. The response did not earn a point for describing a second disadvantage of federalism with reference to "Nigeria being in the resource trap, [which means that] its government does not rely on its citizens" because the resource curse is not an inherent disadvantage of federalism in Nigeria. Some acceptable descriptions of disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria include how federalism discourages national unity, exacerbates regionally based ethnic differences, aggravates regionally based religious differences, and increases chances for corruption at the local level.

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- In part (d) the response did not earn a point for describing an institutional change in Russia that has limited federalism since 2000 as "the corruption in elections" because it does not specify an institutional change. Some acceptable descriptions of institutional changes that have limited federalism in Russia since 2000 include the cancellation of gubernatorial elections, the creation of federal districts and presidential envoys, and the change in who is appointed to the Federation Council.
- In part (e) the response did not earn a point for explaining that the Russian government has limited federalism "because it wants to become a [sic] authoritarian regime: It's [sic] corrupt elections and the power give [sic] to Putin as well as the government control of the media are proof of that." The response does not connect creeping authoritarianism to a reason for limiting federalism since 2000. Some acceptable explanations of why the Russian government has limited federalism since 2000 include the inclination to concentrate presidential powers, curb secessionist tendencies, and undermine increase national unity and national strength.

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Country	GDP per Capita, PPP (2014)	Environmental Performance Index* Score, 2014	10-Year Improvement in Environmental Performance Index
China	$7,593	43	2.6%
Great Britain	$45,603	77	3.4%
Mexico	$10,362	55	7.94%
Nigeria	$3,185	39	3.73%

Source: World Bank (GDP per capita at purchasing power parity PPP)

*Environmental Performance Index is an aggregation of 20 indicators reflecting national level environmental data for 166 countries. Higher EPI scores indicate better environmental performance.

8. Using the table and your knowledge of comparative politics, complete the tasks below.
   a. Identify the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.
   b. Write a statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.
   c. Describe one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.
   d. Explain why Great Britain had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
   e. Describe one political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.
   f. Describe one policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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AP® Comparative Government and Politics
2018 SCORING GUIDELINES — Version 1.0

Question 8

6 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for correctly identifying **Nigeria** as the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.

An example of a correct statement is:

- Wealthier countries tend to have higher environmental performance scores
- Higher GDP per capita correlates with higher EPI scores
- Developing countries tend to have lower environmental performance scores
- Lower GDP per capita correlates with lower EPI scores

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Wealthier countries have more money to spend on the environment
- Wealthier countries are less industrial, have a more service-oriented economy
- Wealthier countries have greater state capacity to address environmental issues
- Wealthier countries invest more in research, development, and innovation related to the environment
- Wealthier countries tend to focus more on post-materialist issues, such as the environment
- Developing countries have fewer resources to devote to environmental issues
- Developing countries focus more on basic material problems
- Developing countries must focus more resources on the economy than wealthier countries

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Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct explanation of why Great Britain has the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014, but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.

Acceptable explanations include:

- Many of the environmental standards have already been put into place
- Less room for environmental improvement
- Less political focus because remaining environmental problems seem more marginal and less threatening

Part (e): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of a political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Protesting about environmental concerns such as air and water pollution
- Forming organizations such as NGOs and interest groups to advocate for solutions to the problem
- Using petitions to change environmental policy
- Filing lawsuits related to environmental problems

Part (f): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of a policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Locating factories outside of urban areas, limiting the times when factories may operate, shutting down factories, or regulating factory emissions
- Creating more stringent fuel emission standards, controlling traffic, investing in mass transit, or promoting bicycle use
- Investing in new technologies, including renewable energy supplies
- Signing the Paris Climate Agreement in order to reduce pollution
- Banning coal in rural areas
- Regulating logging to curb deforestation or planting trees
- Creating a new environmental bureaucracy or ministry

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8A,

Country	GDP per Capita, PPP (2014)	Environmental Performance Index* Score, 2014	10-Year Improvement in Environmental Performance Index
China	$7,593	43	2.6%
Great Britain	$45,603	77	3.4%
Mexico	$10,362	55	7.94%
Nigeria	$3,185	39	3.73%

Source: World Bank (GDP per capita at purchasing power parity PPP)

*Environmental Performance Index is an aggregation of 20 indicators reflecting national level environmental data for 166 countries. Higher EPI scores indicate better environmental performance.

8. Using the table and your knowledge of comparative politics, complete the tasks below.
   a. Identify the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.
   b. Write a statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.
   c. Describe one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.
   d. Explain why Great Britain had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
   e. Describe one political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.
   f. Describe one policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

Nigeria has the poorest environment performance in 2014. Typically, environmental performance in 2014 was positively correlated with level of economic development, measured by GDP per Capita, PPP (2014). One cause of this the relationship is the higher expense of renewable, environmentally-friendly, energy like solar or wind power. Poorer countries must rely on cheap, environmentally degrading fossil fuels. Great Britain had the highest EPI in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement of EPI over time because it has been committed to environmentally-friendly policy much longer than any of the other countries, so it is much harder to continue to improve with so much "green" policy already enacted and working.

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8A
2 of 2

ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 8

Chinese citizens, in response to China's environmental problems, have begun to lobby their government in village elections, limited protests, and public advertisement campaigns to address the environment in policy. The Chinese government has responded to China's environmental problems by investing heavily in clean energy sources like solar power, pledging to cut CO_2 emissions, and putting caps on the pollution emitted by factories.

Country	GDP per Capita, PPP (2014)	Environmental Performance Index* Score, 2014	10-Year Improvement in Environmental Performance Index
China	$7,593	43	2.6%
Great Britain	$45,603	77	3.4%
Mexico	$10,362	55	7.94%
Nigeria	$3,185	39	3.73%

Source: World Bank (GDP per capita at purchasing power parity PPP)

*Environmental Performance Index is an aggregation of 20 indicators reflecting national level environmental data for 166 countries. Higher EPI scores indicate better environmental performance.

8B,

8. Using the table and your knowledge of comparative politics, complete the tasks below.
   a. Identify the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.
   b. Write a statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.
   c. Describe one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.
   d. Explain why Great Britain had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
   e. Describe one political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.
   f. Describe one policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

a. Nigeria ~~is~~ has the poorest environmental performance in 2014.

b. ~~As the~~ There is a positive correlation ~~between the reta~~ of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development. ~~As th~~ The higher the GDP/ capita is, the ~~higher~~ Higher the ~~IAVIRO EAIA~~ environmental index is.

C. For ~~Not~~ the countries with higher level of economic development, they have more abilities to develop and protect their environment. A lot of heavy metallic industries and factories are ~~tot~~ located in lower-level ~~en~~ economic development countries

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8B2

which can cause pollution severly.

d. Because since 2014, Great Britain has ~~more~~ had more

e. The Chinese citizens hold protests against ~~pollu~~ environmental pollutions by having certain industries located in the country. They

f. The Chinese goverment issued the ~~enta~~ environmental related laws that restricts the ~~a~~ amount of polluted air/ by ~~indu~~ industrial ~~soot~~ factories expelled each year.

Country	GDP per Capita, PPP (2014)	Environmental Performance Index* Score, 2014	10-Year Improvement in Environmental Performance Index
China	$7,593	43	2.6%
Great Britain	$45,603	77	3.4%
Mexico	$10,362	55	7.94%
Nigeria	$3,185	39	3.73%

Source: World Bank (GDP per capita at purchasing power parity PPP)

*Environmental Performance Index is an aggregation of 20 indicators reflecting national level environmental data for 166 countries. Higher EPI scores indicate better environmental performance.

8C1

8. Using the table and your knowledge of comparative politics, complete the tasks below.
   a. Identify the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.
   b. Write a statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.
   c. Describe one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.
   d. Explain why Great Britain had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
   e. Describe one political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.
   f. Describe one policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

A.) [redacted] Nigeria

B.) Developing nations tend to have lower EPI scores due to their rapid increase in industrialization for economic development

C.) When countries first begin to economically develop, a vast number of industrialization will occur throughout the nation. although this industrialization greatly improves the economic status of the nation at occurance; its environmental impact is huge. This industrialization therefore leads to lower EPI scores as it leads to great amounts of pollution; even if it is economically beneficial.

D.) Great Britian had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the [redacted] lower rates of improvement in environmental preformance because Great Britian has been an industrialized state

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8C2

Since the 1700's meaning rapid industrial growth has been present for quite sometime. Great Britian is a fully developed nation that no longer relies on great industrialization for economic prosperity. For this, Countries like G.B. look to better their environmental performance by developing new technologies that hurt the environment much less. Because of this, Britians E.P. remains very high as it has for the past few decades.

E.) China's citizens have begun protests against the government as they no longer wish to live in a very polluted country.

F.) In response, China has implemented few policies to lessen air pollution & water pollution; However it is still not enough to fix all the problems china is currently facing due to pollution.

E (continued): the pollution in china has led to desertification, which is taking farm land; it has dried up rivers, and has even poisoned the neighboring fish species which can hurt the food supply. due to all of this, the chinese citizens began to protest.

Country	GDP per Capita, PPP (2014)	Environmental Performance Index* Score, 2014	10-Year Improvement in Environmental Performance Index
China	$7,593 3	43 3	2.6%
Great Britain	$45,603 1	77 1	3.4%
Mexico	$10,362 2	55 2	7.94%
Nigeria	$3,185 4	39 4	3.73%

Source: World Bank (GDP per capita at purchasing power parity PPP)

*Environmental Performance Index is an aggregation of 20 indicators reflecting national level environmental data for 166 countries. Higher EPI scores indicate better environmental performance.

8. Using the table and your knowledge of comparative politics, complete the tasks below.
   a. Identify the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.
   b. Write a statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.
   c. Describe one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.
   d. Explain why Great Britain had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
   e. Describe one political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.
   f. Describe one policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

Nigeria had the poorest environmental performance in 2014. Countries with higher GDPs performed better on the Environmental Performance Index. A country with a higher GDP is better-equipped to manage and protect its environment. Great Britain has the highest Environmental Performance Index, but one of the lowest improvements likely because Great Britain is more focused on maintaining its position on environment than it is on improving it. Chinese citizens have publicly protested their country's poor environmental health and mediocre action towards it. One policy response by the Chinese government was the banning of the use of coal to heat homes. This may have reduced the some of

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 8

SO_2

the large amounts of air pollution caused by coal-burning, but it became a problem for impoverished Chinese citizens who relied on coal as a cheap way to heat their homes.

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8E

Country	GDP per Capita, PPP (2014)	Environmental Performance Index* Score, 2014	10-Year Improvement in Environmental Performance Index
China	$7,593	43	2.6%
Great Britain	$45,603	77	3.4%
Mexico	$10,362	55	7.94%
Nigeria	$3,185	39	3.73%

Source: World Bank (GDP per capita at purchasing power parity PPP)

*Environmental Performance Index is an aggregation of 20 indicators reflecting national level environmental data for 166 countries. Higher EPI scores indicate better environmental performance.

8. Using the table and your knowledge of comparative politics, complete the tasks below.
   a. Identify the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.
   b. Write a statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.
   c. Describe one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.
   d. Explain why Great Britain had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
   e. Describe one political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.
   f. Describe one policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

a. Nigeria has the poorest Environmental performance.

b There is a positive correlation between high EPI score and GDP per capita.

C. A more efficient economy leads to less waste.

d. Because Britain has a high Epi score, The rate of improvement

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8E
2 of 3

is lower.

e. internal migration from the west to the east.

f. Increasing regulations.

Country	GDP per Capita, PPP (2014)	Environmental Performance Index* Score, 2014	10-Year Improvement in Environmental Performance Index
China	$7,593	43	2.6%
Great Britain	$45,603	77	3.4%
Mexico	$10,362	55	7.94%
Nigeria	$3,185	39	3.73%

Source: World Bank (GDP per capita at purchasing power parity PPP)

*Environmental Performance Index is an aggregation of 20 indicators reflecting national level environmental data for 166 countries. Higher EPI scores indicate better environmental performance.

8F1

8. Using the table and your knowledge of comparative politics, complete the tasks below.
   a. Identify the country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014.
   b. Write a statement that describes the relationship between environmental performance in 2014 and the level of economic development.
   c. Describe one cause of the relationship between environmental performance and the level of economic development.
   d. Explain why Great Britain had the highest Environmental Performance Index score in 2014 but one of the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
   e. Describe one political response by Chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems.
   f. Describe one policy response by the Chinese government to the country's environmental problems.

a.) The country from the table with the poorest environmental performance in 2014 is Nigeria because it had the lowest GDP per Capita, the worst EPI Score and a not great 10-year improvement percentage.

b.) ~~The~~ A Country's Environmental performance is the current performance level, but the economic development is the percentage that their performance will change from what it is presently.

c.) One cause of this relationship is because when environmental performance is up, a country is able to gain profit from this and their economy will boost up.

d.) ~~Britain~~ Great Britain has the highest EPI Score in 2014, but they had the lowest rate of

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 8

improvement overtime in the table because their economy is steady, being a very developed country from a long time, so change is not always likely because it has maintained a stable economy for so long.
e.) One response by chinese citizens to their country's environmental problems is their restriction on how many children families can have, to decrease the size of the population that can decrease the status of their environmental performance.
f.) As stated in e. there have been restrictions placed on the amount of children a family can have. which they put in place a policy to discuss this rule and what is happening among the people.

AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES
2018 AP COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Question 8

Sample Identifier: 8A
Score: 6

- The response earned 1 point for identifying Nigeria as the country with the poorest economic performance in 2014. This response is based on a correct reading of the data presented in the table.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing "environmental performance" as "positively correlated with level of economic development." Additional acceptable responses include that wealthier countries tend to have higher environmental performance scores, higher GDP per capita correlates with higher EIP scores, and developing countries tend to have lower environmental performance scores.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "(p)oorer countries must rely on cheap, environmentally degrading fossil fuels." Additional acceptable responses include wealthier countries have more money to spend on the environment, wealthier countries are less industrial and more service-oriented, and wealthier countries have great state capacity to address environmental issues.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly explaining that "it is much harder to continue to improve with so much "green" policy already enacted and working." An additional acceptable response is that there is less political focus on the environment as the remaining environmental problems seem more marginal and less threatening.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "Chinese citizens...have begun to lobby their government in village elections, limited protests, and public advertisement campaigns." Additional acceptable responses include that Chinese citizens have formed organizations or interest groups to advocate for solutions to the problem, used petitions to the government, and filed lawsuits over environmental problems.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that the Chinese government "has responded...by investing heavily in clean energy sources." Additional acceptable responses include that the government has regulated emissions from factories, invested in mass transit, and created a new environmental ministry to address environmental problems. Include as many notes as necessary to provide rationale for score.

Sample Identifier: 8B
Score: 5

- The response earned 1 point for identifying Nigeria as the country with the poorest economic performance in 2014. This response is based on a correct reading of the data presented in the table.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing "the higher the GDP/capita is, the higher the environmental index." Additional acceptable responses include that wealthier countries tend to have higher environmental performance scores, economic development is positively correlated with environmental performance, and developing countries tend to have lower environmental performance scores.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "(a) lot of heavy metallic industries and factories are located in lower-level economic development countries, which can cause pollution severly [sic]." Additional acceptable responses include wealthier countries have more money to spend on the environment, wealthier countries are less industrial and more service-oriented, and wealthier countries have great state capacity to address environmental issues.
- The response did not earn a point for this explanation. The statement that "(b)ecause since 2014, Great Britain has had more" does not answer the question.

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- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "Chinese citizens had protests against environmental pollutions [sic]." Additional acceptable responses include that Chinese citizens have formed organizations or interest groups to advocate for solutions to the problem, used petitions to the government, and filed lawsuits over environmental problems.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "(t)he Chinese government issued the environmental related laws that restricts the amount of polluted air expelled by industrial factories each year." Additional acceptable responses include that the government has invested in renewable energy sources, invested in mass transit, and created a new environmental ministry to address environmental problems.

Sample Identifier: 8C
Score: 4

- The response earned 1 point for identifying Nigeria as the country with the poorest economic performance in 2014. This response is based on a correct reading of the data presented in the table.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "(d)eveloping nations tend to have lower EPI scores." Additional acceptable responses include that wealthier countries tend to have higher environmental performance scores, higher GDP per capita correlates with higher EPI scores, and economic development is positively correlated with environmental performance.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "(w)hen countries first begin to economically develop,...industrialization will occur...; its environmental impact is huge." Additional acceptable responses include wealthier countries have more money to spend on the environment, wealthier countries are less industrial and more service-oriented, and wealthier countries have great state capacity to address environmental issues.
- The response did not earn a point for this explanation. The statement that "Britain's EPI remains very high as it has for the past few decades" does not account for why there is a lower rate of improvement in environmental performance over time.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "Chinese citizens have begun protests against the government as they no longer wish to live in a very polluted country". Additional acceptable responses include that Chinese citizens have formed organizations or interest groups to advocate for solutions to the problem, used petitions to the government, and filed lawsuits over environmental problems.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement that "China has implemented...policies to lessen air pollution & water pollution" does not offer enough specifics as to how China has responded to environmental problems.

Sample Identifier: 8D
Score: 3

- The response earned 1 point for identifying Nigeria as the country with the poorest economic performance in 2014. This response is based on a correct reading of the data presented in the table.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "(c)ountries with higher GDPs performed better on the Environmental Performance Index." Additional acceptable responses include that wealthier countries tend to have higher environmental performance scores and economic development is positively correlated with environmental performance.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement "(a) country with a higher GDP is better-equipped to manage and protect its environment" needs more specifics as to how wealthier countries protect the environment.

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- The response did not earn a point for this explanation. The statement that "Great Britain is more focused on maintaining its position on [sic] environment than it is on improving it" does not explain why Great Britain does not seek to improve its environment.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "Chinese citizens have publicly protested their country's poor environmental health and mediocre action towards it." Additional acceptable responses include that Chinese citizens have formed organizations or interest groups to advocate for solutions to the problem, used petitions to the government, and filed lawsuits over environmental problems.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement that one response by China "was the banning of the use of coal to heat homes" incorrectly describes a total ban of coal rather than the partial ban that has taken place.

Sample Identifier: 8E
Score: 2

- The response earned 1 point for identifying Nigeria as the country with the poorest economic performance in 2014. This response is based on a correct reading of the data presented in the table.
- The response earned 1 point for correctly describing that "(t)here is a positive correlation between high EPI score [sic] and GDP per capita." Additional acceptable responses include that wealthier countries tend to have higher environmental performance scores and developing countries tend to have lower environmental performance scores.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement that "(a) more efficient economy leads to less waste" does not answer the question.
- The response did not earn a point for this explanation. The statement that "(b)ecause Britain has a high Epi [sic] score, (t)he rate of improvement is lower" does not sufficiently indicate that there is little room for improvement.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement "internal migration from the west to the east" does not answer the question.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement "(i)ncreasing regulations" is too vague as it does not indicate the object of Chinese regulations, such as factories and/or automobiles.

Sample Identifier: 8F
Score: 1

- The response earned 1 point for identifying Nigeria as the country with the poorest economic performance in 2014. This response is based on a correct reading of the data presented in the table.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement that "(a) country's environmental performance is the current performance level, but the economic development is the percentage that their performance will change from what it is presently" inaccurately describes the data presented in the table.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement that "when environmental performance is up, a country is able to gain profit from this and their economy will boost up" incorrectly identifies environmental performance as the causal variable and does not address the effect that economic development has on environmental performance.
- The response did not earn a point for this explanation. The statement that "change is not always likely because it has maintained a stable economy for so long" does not account for the lower rates of improvement in environmental performance over time.
- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement that "(o)ne response...is their restriction on how many children families can have" is a response of the Chinese government, not

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the Chinese people, is a policy that has been partially reversed, and is not a recent policy response to environmental problems.

- The response did not earn a point for this description. The statement that "there have been restrictions placed on the amount of children a family can have" describes a policy that has been partially reversed and was not motivated as a policy response to environmental problems.

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